

to reddish on the outer margin; fringe dark at the base, terminally pale. Expanse, 33 mm.

Habitat: Castro Parana.

Cibyra poltrona.

Head and thorax ochreous brown. Abdomen buff. Primaries ochreous brown on costa and inner margin, the intermediate space more ochreous; on terminal half some indistinct transverse lines, darker than the ground color, inwardly edged with a paler shade; these lines do not form spots. Secondaries reddish brown, somewhat roseate in the cell. Expanse, 40 mm.

Habitat: Castro. Parana.

Cibyra dormita.

Head and thorax dark brown. Abdomen light brown. Primaries reddish brown shaded with gray on basal half of inner margin, and within the outer line, especially towards costa; an oblique darker shade from base of subcostal to middle of inner margin; the outer line fine, dark gray, shaded with lighter gray, and followed by a broad reddish brown shade; subterminal grayish spots between the veins; some silvery white spots outlined with black, one at base of cell, a larger oblique spot at end of cell, some minute spots on veins 5 and 6 beyond the outer line, a minute spot at vein 2. Secondaries blackish brown; the outer margin and fringe light brown. The female has a terminal white spot between veins 7 and 8, and 8 and 9. Expanse, ♂ 40 mm., ♀ 68 mm.

Habitat: Petropolis.

Cibyra brunnea.

Body brown. Primaries light brown; the costa spotted with black; a basal, and a geminate inner oblique row of dark brown spots; a median row of large brown spots, elongated below costa, and above inner margin shaded on either side with fawn color; three silvery spots at origin of vein 6; a broad outer brown shade, forming spots below vein 5, these spots edged on either side with dark brown and then fawn color; a subterminal row of dark lunular spots outwardly edged with fawn color; the fringe light brown with darker blotches. Secondaries dull blackish brown. Expanse, 31 mm.

Habitat: Aroa, Venezuela.

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ FROM
JAMAICA, B. W. I.

BY MRS. E. M. SWAINSON.

Papilio homerus *Fabr.*

The caterpillar is most peculiar, and differs from the rest of the larvæ of the Papilionidæ in not having the two fleshy retractile ten-

tacles on the back of the segment next the head. In color it is green and brown; across the neck is a band of white, on which are spots of light blue; in shape this band is something like a half moon. There is also a band of brown in front of this with a spot at each end, in the center of which is a tiny dot of brown and above it a line of pale blue. Length about two and a half inches.

I have always found the larvæ resting on the top side of a broad green leaf (named for me as *Thespesia populnea*). The first time I found several together and thought them most uncanny looking creatures. The butterfly is very rare, being found, so far as I know, in and near Bath in S. Thomas of East and near Moneaque and Union Hill in S. Anns.

Papilio pelaus *Fabr.*

The larva is brown; a pair of short subdorsal tubercles on each of the first four body segments; a dash of creamy white on the side of the body.

Aganisthos odius *Fabr.*

The caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the trumpet tree. When fully grown is it very pretty and measures two and three-fourths inches in length. Its colors are light green and brown in alternate bands, with rows of branching spines, the middle ones black, those on the sides white. The face is cream colored with black marks. Two days before changing to chrysalis the whole larva turns a bright yellow color with orange marks. The pupa is suspended by the tail; pale yellow at first, changing afterwards to a red-brown with darker markings.

Heterochroa iphicla *Linn.*

This most curious caterpillar is about one inch long, of a dull dark brown, the head a darker color with sharp short spines of reddish brown around it. On first segments are two brown horns with sharp points bending over the head; from this to the end of the third segment is silvery gray; then two tiny horns bending backward. On the ninth and tenth segments on the back are two branching stellate spines; on the other segments tiny spines at the sides. The whole larva is a mixture of brown and gray; it rolls itself up on the outside of a leaf and looks so much like dirt that I have passed it for such.

The chrysalis is attached by the tail to a leaf. It is of a pretty fawn color; the under side is reddish and glitters like gold. The

shape is very curious, resembling the pictures of "Punch," long nose and all.

Euptoieta hegesia *Cram.*

The caterpillar when young is bright red with a line of white down the back and on each side; six rows of spines of a metallic blue-black color; face red; two black horns on the head. When fully grown it is an inch and a half long, body very dull red; spines jet black, the whole larva shiny.

The pupa is attached by the tail and very pretty. It is dark brown in color with white marks which turn to silvery gilt.

Lives on the wild yellow primrose.

Junonia genoveva *Cram.*

A beautiful, velvety black caterpillar about two inches long; the body is covered with tiny yellow dots. Six rows of black branching spines with dark blue metallic spot at base of each spine. Face black with a spot of buff, a ring of bright buff around the neck. Legs black and brown with buff marks above them, two rows in some larvæ while in others these marks hardly show.

The chrysalis is gray brown with pale-pinkish markings and attached by the tail. Food plant blue vervine; the stem of the plant near the ground is purplish black, and on this the larvæ rest, so closely resembling it in color that it is hard to detect them.

Victorina steneles *Linn.*

The larva is deep velvety black and nearly two inches long. Seven rows of very finely branched spines: when young these spines are bright red, in the adult form the bases of the spines are creamy red; the middle and lower rows are very fine, while the rows each side of the middle are much thicker and enlarged at the base; the points of the spines are slender. Face shining black; two long dull red horns on the head bending backward.

The chrysalis is pale green without markings and attached by the tail.

Gymnæcia dirce *Linn.*

These caterpillars are velvety black with pale yellow marks on the sides; the first body segment bears dorsally two white painted spines of moderate length, the other segments bear stellate spines. The spines on the first four segments are white; on the fifth to eleventh,

yellow ; on the last white. When very young the larva is black with tiny white spines ; as it grows older all the spines turn yellow. The chrysalis is attached by the tail, is gray at first, changing to brown. Food plant, the leaves of the trumpet tree. The young larvæ eat the ribs of the leaf near the stem so that it hangs down as if dead ; beneath this the larvæ remain concealed, several together.

Eresia frisia *Poey.*

A small gray caterpillar with an almost black line along the sides : eight rows of tiny spines covered with fine hairs ; those around the head bright buff. Face shining, two shades of gray. The larva curls itself up and falls to the ground when touched. Length nearly one inch.

Chrysalis very small, attached by the tail ; dark brown in color.

Danaus gilippus var. **jamaicensis** *Bates.*

The pretty smooth caterpillar is a little over one inch long, with alternate stripes of black and white and a short band of bright yellow on each segment on the back and spots of yellow at the ends of the white stripes just above the legs. On the second, fifth and eleventh segments are a pair of tentacles, crimson at the base and merging into dark red at the tips. The first pair of tentacles are much longer than the others. Face black and white ; legs all deep velvety black. The whole caterpillar looks like enamel. Some of the larvæ are much more white than others. The pupa is very pretty, being light green with tiny black dots and gold spots. It is attached by the tail. I have had the chrysalis pale pink instead of green. Although Mr. Stuart Panton gives the food plant as *Asclepias curassavica*, I found it to be the wild wat plant [probably *Vincetoxicum palustre**—Harrison G. Dyar]. This butterfly has been described by Mr. E. S. Panton in the Journal of the Jamaica Institute, I, pages 311-314 (1893).

Pyrgus syrichtus *Fabr.*

The larva is about one inch long covered with tiny white dots and short white hairs which give it the appearance of being powdered ; a dark green mark down the middle of the back, neck reddish brown. It puts one leaf over the other and lives between them. The chrysalis is enclosed in a leaf. Head and wing cases a dark green, the lower part greenish white ; all looking as if powdered.

* This is the food plant of *D. gilippus* var. *berentice* in Florida—H. G. D.

Cydosia submutata *Walk.*

A pretty half looper larva, soft velvety black with orange marks down the back and sides ; between these are tiny yellow marks. On the third, fourth and fifth segments are only tiny orange marks and on the third segment four shining black spines ; the fourth and fifth segments have two spines each ; on the rest of the body are very fine black hairs. Face and legs black with orange marks. When quite young the pale yellow marks are white. When touched the larvæ curl themselves and drop to the ground. Turned to a chrysalis in the earth, chestnut brown, short and fat.

Euthisanotia timais *Cram.*

Larva black, about two inches long ; the body is covered with small pale yellow spots ; face, legs and tail dull buff with black marks, front legs black. There are very fine black hairs on the body. Pupa dark brown, formed in the earth. Food plant lilies. They seem to eat most kinds and are quite a pest, eating off every leaf down to the ground. Lent lilies they are very fond of.

[This description does not agree at all with Guenée's figure, Sp. gen. Noct. vi, plate 2, Fig. 6, but there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mrs. Swainson's notes. Her bred moth is before me—Harrison G. Dyar.]

Gonodonta incurva *Sepp.*

A beautiful jet black velvety [semi-]looper nearly two inches long ; face black with small cream colored spots on top of head. On each segment at the sides are bright red spots : on the second and third segments is a band of bright red across the middle of the back : the band on the second segment has tiny cream colored marks around it ; on the fourth segment are cream marks with a red one across them. All the other segments have two red spots each side of the middle of the back. When young these spots are orange and in some pale yellow.

Pupa smooth, red brown, enclosed in a nest of cut up leaves. They have a curious way of attaching this nest to the side of a stem.

Plusia eriosoma *Doubl.*

A small green [semi-]looper. When quite young the back is dark green with a whitish line on each side, below which on each segment is a black dot. Front legs black, face yellowish. When fully grown the caterpillar is over one inch long, the body, legs, face and all are

uniform light green. Chrysalis light green with brown marks, enclosed in a white web.

[These notes were sent me by Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell with others on certain well-known species which it did not seem worth while to publish. I have seen the bred imagos of all except the first three and last two; the last two were determined by Sir G. F. Hampson. It has been impossible to get the names of the food plants—Harrison G. Dyar.]

AN ABERRATION OF PAPILIO PHILENOR.

BY ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS.

(PLATE VI.)

Papilio philenor *Linn.*, aberr. **wasmuthii** aberr. nov.

This form, the type of which was exhibited by Mr. William Wasmuth at a meeting of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, held December 6, 1900, and a figure of which is shown herewith, was produced from one of two nearly matured philenor larvæ taken by him in the latter part of August, 1900, upon the Dutchman's Pipe plant (*Aristolochia sipho*) growing in front of his residence. Neither larva displayed any characteristic, either in size or general appearance, to distinguish one from the other nor from other larvæ of the same species. Shortly after their capture they pupated and together on the same day, about the middle of September, emerged. One proved to be an orthodox *philenor*, and the other so unusual a deviation from the type as to warrant a special designation. Broadly stated, the aberration consists, upon the upper side, of the extension inward between the veins of the white marginal lunules to such a distance as in the primaries to comprehend the entire submarginal row of white spots, and in the secondaries to leave only a more or less faint line of separation, increasing in fullness in the direction of the inner angle. In the primaries the white indentations assume a sagittate form, the first at the apex being narrower than, and half as long again as, any of the others. In the secondaries the indentations are more nearly subquadrate. All indentations are separated by the veins, heavily bordered with the ground color of the base and discal area, and the majority of them are cleft by a narrow line paralleling the veins. The portion